

Geography Holiday Homework

Day-wise from Day 1 to Day 13

With Questions

BYJU'S

Day - 1

1. Define Resources.

Answer: Resources are anything available in our environment that can be used to satisfy our needs, provided it is technologically accessible, economically feasible, and culturally acceptable.

2. Explain the classification of resources on the basis of origin.

Answer: Based on origin, resources are classified as: Biotic (from biosphere, having life) and Abiotic (non-living things like rocks, metals).

Day - 2

3. Differentiate between renewable and non-renewable resources.

Answer: Renewable resources can be replenished over time (solar, wind energy). Non-renewable resources take millions of years to form and get exhausted with use (fossil fuels).

4. What are community owned resources?

Answer: Community-owned resources are accessible to all members of a community. Examples include public parks, village ponds, grazing grounds, and burial grounds.

Day - 3

5. What are International Resources?

Answer: International resources are owned and regulated by international institutions. No individual country can utilise them without the consent of international bodies. Oceanic resources beyond 200 nautical miles are an example.

6. Differentiate between stock and Reserve.

Answer: Stock refers to resources available but lack the technology to use (e.g., hydrogen in water). Reserves are a subset of stock that can be put into use with existing technology, but their use hasn't started (e.g., forest reserves).

Day - 4

7. What are Potential Resources?

Answer: Potential resources are found in a region but have not been utilised yet. For example, wind and solar energy in Rajasthan and Gujarat have great potential but are not fully developed.

8. Discuss the major problems created by indiscriminate utilization of natural resources.

Answer: Indiscriminate resource utilisation causes resource depletion, accumulation of resources in a few hands (societal division), and ecological crises like global warming, ozone depletion, and pollution.

Day - 5

9. What is Agenda 21? List its two Principles.

Answer: Agenda 21 is a declaration adopted at the 1992 Earth Summit for global sustainable development. Two principles: combating poverty/disease and global cooperation on environmental protection.

10. What is Resource Planning?

Answer: Resource planning is a strategy for judicious and equitable utilisation of resources. It involves identification, assessment, and allocation of resources to meet present and future needs efficiently.

Day - 6

11. Why is resource planning important for country like India?

Answer: Resource planning is crucial for India due to its diverse resource availability, ensuring equitable distribution, overcoming regional imbalances, and promoting sustainable development for future generations.

12. Discuss the three stages of resource planning?

Answer: Three stages: 1. Identification and inventory of resources. 2. Evolving a planning structure with appropriate technology. 3. Matching resource development plans with overall national development plans.

Day - 7

13. Discuss the main reasons of land degradation in India.

Answer: Main reasons for land degradation in India include deforestation, overgrazing, mining, over-irrigation leading to waterlogging and salinity, and industrial effluents causing soil and water pollution.

14. Describe three measures of controlling land degradation.

Answer: Three measures are: 1. Afforestation and proper management of grazing. 2. Control of mining activities. 3. Proper discharge and disposal of industrial effluents and waste after treatment.

Day - 8

15. Explain the various purpose of land use.

Answer: Land use varies for agriculture, forests, pastures, barren and wasteland, fallow land, and land for settlements, roads, and industries. It reflects human activities and physical factors.

16. What is net-sown area and gross-cropped area?

Answer: Net Sown Area is the physical area under cultivation once or more than once in an agricultural year. Gross Cropped Area is the total area sown more than once in an agricultural year.

Day - 9

17. What are features of Alluvial soils?

Answer: Alluvial soils are highly fertile, formed by river deposits, and ideal for crops like paddy, wheat, and sugarcane. They are well-drained and found in river deltas and floodplains.

18. Discuss the process of Soil formation.

Answer: Soil formation is a slow process involving weathering of rocks by climate, vegetation, relief, and time. Parent rock material breaks down into smaller particles, mixing with organic matter to form soil.

Day - 10

19. Differentiate between Khadar and Bangar.

Answer: Khadar is new, younger alluvium in floodplains, renewed yearly, highly fertile. Bangar is older alluvium, higher up from floodplains, less fertile, contains calcareous deposits.

20. Write the features of Black Soil.

Answer: Black soils are ideal for growing cotton, known as 'regur' soils. They are clayey, fine-textured, retain moisture well, rich in calcium carbonate, magnesium, potash, and lime, and develop cracks in dry weather.

Day - 11

21. Distinguish between red and Laterite Soils.

Answer: Red soils develop on crystalline igneous rocks in low rainfall areas, often reddish due to iron diffusion. Laterite soils develop in high temperature and rainfall areas with intense leaching, suitable for tea/coffee.

22. What is Soil erosion? What are the causes of soil. erosion in India?

Answer: Soil erosion is the denudation of the soil cover and subsequent washing down. Causes in India include deforestation, overgrazing, construction, mining, strong winds, and heavy rainfall.

Day - 12

23. Suggest any three methods of Soil conservation.?

Answer: Three methods: Contour ploughing (along contours), Terrace farming (steps on slopes), Shelterbelts (rows of trees) to reduce water/wind erosion.

24. How Soil erosion can be control in hilly areas?

Answer: In hilly areas, soil erosion can be controlled through contour ploughing, terrace farming, constructing check dams, and practicing strip cropping (strips of crops and grass).

Day - 13

25. What are Forest Soils.

Answer: Forest soils are found in forest areas with sufficient rainfall. They are loamy and silty on valley sides but coarse-grained on upper slopes. They are acidic with low humus content in snowy areas.

26. Explain the features of Arid Soils.

Answer: Arid soils range from red to brown, sandy in texture, and saline. They lack humus and moisture, are generally infertile, and often have kankar layers that restrict water infiltration.